**IN THE CLAIMS**

Please substitute the following set of claims for those currently of record:

1. (Original) A method for treating tumors in a mammal comprising:

administering to the mammal spores of a toxin-defective, anaerobic bacterium; and

administering to the mammal a microtubule stabilizing anti-tumor agent; whereby the tumor regresses or its growth is slowed or arrested.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the anaerobic bacterium is *Clostridium novyi.*

3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the anaerobic bacterium is *Clostridium sordellii.*

4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the spores are administered intravenously.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the spores are administered intratumorally.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein all or part of a toxin gene of a wild type form of the anaerobic bacterium is deleted.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the anti-tumor agent is a taxane.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the anti-tumor agent is selected from the group consisting of 10-deacetyltaxol; 7-epi-10-deacetyltaxol; 7-xylosyl-10-deacetyltaxol; 7-epi-taxol; cephalomannine; baccatin III; baccatin V; 10-deacetylbaccatin III; 7-epi-10-deacetylbaccatin III; 2-debenzoyl-2-(p-trifluromethylbenzoyl)taxol; and 20-acetoxy-4-deacetyl-5-epi-20,O-secotaxol.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the anti-tumor agent is selected from the group consisting of arsenic trioxide, discodermolide, epothilone B, and (+)-14-normethyldiscodermolide.

10. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the anti-tumor agent is taxol.

11. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the anti-tumor agent is taxotere.

12. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the anti-tumor agent is cephalomannine.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising:

administering a nitric oxide synthetase (NOS) inhibitor to the mammal.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the spores and anti-tumor agent are administered serially.

15. (Original) The method of claim 13 wherein the spores, anti-tumor agent and NOS inhibitor are administered serially.

16. (Previously presented) A kit for treating tumors, wherein components of the kit are in a divided or undivided container, said components comprising:

spores of a toxin-defective, anaerobic bacterium; and

a microtubule stabilizing, anti-tumor agent.

17. (Original) The kit of claim 16 wherein all or part of a toxin gene of a wild type form of the anaerobic bacterium is deleted in the spores of the anaerobic bacterium.

18. (Original) The kit of claim 16 further comprising a nitric oxide synthetase inhibitor.

19. (Original) The kit of claim 16 wherein the anaerobic bacterium is *Clostridium novyi.*

20. (Original) The kit of claim 16 wherein the anaerobic bacterium is *Clostridium sordellii.*

21. (Previously presented) The kit of claim 16 wherein the anti-tumor agent is taxol.

22. (Previously presented) The kit of claim 16 wherein the anti-tumor agent is taxotere.

23. (Previously presented) The kit of claim 16 wherein the anti-tumor agent is cephalomannine.

24. (Previously presented) The kit of claim 16 wherein the anti-tumor agent is a taxane.

25. (New) The method of claim 1 wherein the toxicity of the toxin-defective, anaerobic bacterium is reduced by a factor of at least 2 compared to a corresponding wild-type bacterium.

26. (New) The method of claim 2 wherein the toxicity of the toxin-defective *Clostridium novyi* is reduced by a factor of at least 2 compared to a corresponding *Clostridium novyi.*

27. (New) The kit of claim 16 wherein the toxicity of the toxin-defective, anaerobic bacterium is reduced by a factor of at least 2 compared to a corresponding wild-type bacterium.

28. (New) The kit of claim 19 wherein the toxicity of the toxin-defective *Clostridium novyi* is reduced by a factor of at least 2 compared to a corresponding *Clostridium novyi.*